

LXI.—*On a new Species of Tit.*

Dehesa de Cologan,  
Puerto Orotava,  
Teneriffe.  
23rd April, 1889.

*To the Editors of the Annals and Magazine of Natural History.*

GENTLEMEN,—I enclose you the description of a marked new species of Tit which I have just discovered in the island of La Palma, the northernmost of the Canarian archipelago. It differs greatly from the Tit of the neighbouring islands both in voice and habitat.

Yours faithfully,  
E. G. MEADE-WALDO.

*Parus palmensis*, sp. nov.

*P. ♂. Par. teneriffie* similis, sed differt pectore et abdomine pure albis, nec flavis, sine linea nigra, statura majore, cauda et tarsis longioribus.

♀ mari similis.

Long. tot. 5 poll., alæ 2·45, caudæ 2·3, tarsi ·85–·9 (caudæ *P. teneriffie* 2·1, tarsi ·7–·75).

*Hab. Pinus canariensis* in insula Palma.

LXII.—*On Zeuglopleurus, a new Genus of the Family Temnopleuridæ from the Upper Cretaceous.* By J. WALTER GREGORY, F.G.S., F.Z.S., of the Geological Department, British Museum (Natural History).

ESPECIAL interest now attaches to the genus *Glyphocyphus*, Haime, since Prof. P. M. Duncan, F.R.S.\* has recently made it the type of the Glyphocyphinae, a subfamily of the Temnopleuridæ. Hence, and as it is the earliest of the Temnopleuridæ to appear, an accurate diagnosis of the genus is essential to a correct appreciation of its relation to its allies. The Glyphocyphinae are characterized by a large apical system with one or more of the radials entering the anal ring, a raised costulate ornamentation, and the absence of pits in

\* "On some Points in the Anatomy of the Temnopleuridæ," *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* ser. 6, vol. i. p. 110.